Harmen van den Bogaert

Harmen Meyndertsz van den Bogaert (1612/13–1648) was an early Dutch settler in New Netherland (present-day New York), explorer, and barber surgeon. Van den Bogaert's personal journal from his expedition into Iroquois country, *A Journey into Mohawk and Oneida Country, 1634-1635*, is the first written description of the Mohawk Valley and among the first ethnographic accounts of the Iroquois people and the Mohawk language.[1] He is also notable for being among the first known people in the Americas to die as a result of their homosexuality.[2]

Van den Bogaert was engaged in a power-imbalanced homosexual relationship with his young, what would now be termed "under-age", African slave, Tobias.[2]

Toward the end of 1647, Van den Bogaert was caught having sex with Tobias and they both were jailed at Fort Orange. Cognizant that the punishment for homosexual relations throughout the Dutch Empire was death, they escaped together and fled north for the Iroquois lands with which van den Bogaert was well acquainted from his expedition.[11][12]

He and Tobias were subsequently found and captured by Dutch soldiers and returned to Fort Orange. Van den Bogaert, in a final act of desperation, escaped again from the fort's prison. During this escape, Van den Bogaert attempted to cross the frozen over Hudson River, but fell through the ice and drowned.[12] He had not yet even reached his 40s at the time of his death. The fate of Tobias is unknown.[13]

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The Strange Case of Harmen Meyndertsz van den Bogaert

BY **TOBIAS SEAMON** IN **PROFILES** — 20 MAR 2007

When he arrived in Manhattan in 1630, Harmen Meyndertsz van den Bogaert had a promising future. But cannibalism, sodomy, and a pet bear (not for sale) forever changed his life, and legacy.

This is the first of a two-part series. The second part is here.

Part 1: This White Man is a Magician

In the winter of 1647-48, an Iroquois village in the wilds along the Mohawk River, west of what is now Albany, N.Y., was the setting for one of the most remarkable events of the period. In a clearing amidst the snowy forest, a ragtag posse of Dutch colonists dragged the fugitive Harmen Meyndertsz van den Bogaert from a burning longhouse. The Indians could have only watched in despair as van den Bogaert battled with his captors while their precious supplies went up in flames, the smoke reeking of burnt meat, singed wampum shells, and scorched peltries.

Van den Bogaert's tale continued beyond the burning barn, and by the time it was over, the New Netherland court at Manhattan Island referred to his demise as "sad and miserable." How van den Bogaert, who'd risen early in life to become a respected surgeon, commissary of stores for Fort Orange, groundbreaking explorer of the Iroquois hinterlands, and married father of four, came to such an ignominious downfall involved, to one degree or another, sodomy, slavery, jail breaks, exorcism ceremonies, cannibalism, barroom brawls, a Jesuit martyr, privateering, a long-anonymous chronicle of the wilderness frontier, and one pet bear not for sale at a[ll], the surgeon's life remains a strange and illuminating early colonial case[study].

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Only 18 years old when he arrived in New Amsterdam on lower Manhattan Island in 1630, van den Bogaert was listed as “barber-surgeon” and posted to the Hudson River trading post at Fort Orange, now Albany. There he’d have found a settlement more akin to the anarchic liberties of Deadwood than the Puritanical stays of Plymouth. Despite the best efforts of the West India Company and Kiliaen van Rensselaer—patroon and absentee lord of the massive Rensselaerswyck colony bordering Fort Orange—smuggling, drunkenness, and debt plagued the Dutch settlement. That warring Mohawks and Mohicans surrounded the outpost didn’t help matters. A bitter lesson had already been learned in 1626, when foolhardy Capt. Daniel van Crieckenbeeck disobeyed direct orders to stay neutral regarding any Indian business and sided with the Mohicans during a raid into Mohawk territory. Traveling west from Fort Orange, the war party was quickly ambushed, and reports soon made their way back to the fort detailing how Crieckenbeeck and three other Dutchman were slaughtered, with one cannibalized by the exultant Mohawks “after having well roasted him.”

The young surgeon must already have shown his mettle, otherwise he never would have been allowed on such an important assignment.There’s no doubt that legends of the grisly picnic still circulated in 1634, when van den Bogaert was commissioned to investigate rumors of French Indian traders doing business in those same Iroquois territories. The young surgeon must already have shown his mettle, otherwise he never would have been allowed on such an important assignment; always on the verge of financial calamity, the New Netherland settlements couldn’t afford any loss of trade whatsoever. Thus, in the dead of winter with nothing positive learned from Criekenbeeck’s ill-starred expedition, van den Bogaert and two companions, Jeronimus de la Croix and Willem Thomassen, literally went where no Dutchmen had gone before, passing Crieckenbeeck’s furthest exploration and venturing into the uncharted and potentially murderous wilderness of the interior.

Thankfully for history, van den Bogaert kept a daily journal of his trek into Iroquois country. On Dec. 11, 1634, the first day of the journey from Fort Orange, van den Bogaert related the reason for the mission among the Mohawk (sometimes called Maquasen) and Oneida (or Sinnekens) tribes. “The Maquasen and Sinnekens have often come to our Commissary Marten Gerritsen and me, saying that there were French Indians in their country, and that they have called a truce with them…because

the Maquasen wanted as much for their furs as the French Indians. Therefore, I asked Sr. Marten Gerritsen's permission to go there and learn the truth of the matter… because trade was going very badly."

The party's troubles started early on the second morning, when van den Bogaert writes that his Mohawk guides "would have left us there if I had not noticed it; and when we intended to eat something, their dogs had eaten up all our meat and cheese so that we had nothing but dry bread to travel on." So much for reliable help, but things turned around later that afternoon. After crossing the flooded and ice-filled Mohawk River, they ran into a party of Indians who were so surprised by the appearance of the Dutchmen that they dropped their packs and hid in a marsh. Van den Bogaert and Co. wasted no time ransacking the goods, finding and devouring "a small loaf of bread baked with beans."

Aside from delays caused by heavy snow, things went smoothly for the next week as the company came upon numerous "castles," as the Dutch called the fortified Iroquois villages. Traveling from village to village, van den Bogaert chronicled incidents great and small and compiled a small dictionary of the Iroquois language, including numerous sexual terms indicating he received special favors among the natives. Feasting on venison and beans, peaceably trading small goods like awls and scissors, often putting on gunpowder displays for the delighted tribes, and confirming that Huron tribesmen, the "French Indians" the party had been dispatched to investigate, had indeed come down from the north to trade French goods in the area, van den Bogaert ran the full gamut of Dutch-Iroquois culture shock. As he was consistently led by his stomach, not least of his observances was an interest in the Iroquois dietary ways. On Dec. 17 he noted at one Iroquois village that "…a bear was being fattened. It had been there almost three years and was so tame that it ate everything given to it."

Traveling from village to village, van den Bogaert chronicled incidents great and small and compiled a small dictionary of the Iroquois language.The next afternoon revealed less savory aspects of life among the Wilden, as the Dutch sometimes referred to the Indians: "Three women came here from the Sinnekens with some dried and fresh salmon, but they smelled very bad." The evening took a turn for surreal when van den Bogaert concludes his entry with the non sequitur, "Jeronimus told me that an Indian was planning to kill him with a knife." Why an Indian had it in for Jeronimus isn't given, nor is the threat mentioned again.

Life among the Iroquois was unpredictable, to say the least. On Dec. 20, van den Bogaert justifiably gripes, "This evening I got a [mountain] lion skin to cover myself with; however, in the morning I had at least 100 lice."

The 22nd offered more discouragement. With stockings and shoes frozen "as hard as armor-plate" after crossing an icy stream, the company came to a small village that had "14 houses and a tame bear." Seeming to desire an exotic pet rather than meat, van den Bogaert mentions, "I wanted to buy the bear, but they would not part with it."

Perhaps the surgeon's most invaluable entries, though, regarded Iroquois healing ceremonies. His log for Christmas Eve includes one of the earliest European descriptions of Iroquois medicine on record:

> 24 Dec. Since it was Sunday I looked in on a person who was sick. He had invited into his house two of their doctors who were supposed to heal him. They were called SUNACHKOES [meaning "to exorcise the devil"]. As soon as they arrived they began to sing and kindled a large fire, sealing the house all around so that no draft could enter. The both of them put a snakeskin around their heads and washed their hands and faces...Taking a bucket of water in which they had put some medicine, they washed a stick in it [and] stuck it down their throats so that the end could not be seen, and vomited on the patient's head and all over his body. Then they performed many farces with shouting and rapid clapping of hands, as is their custom...

If the Iroquois doctors were rough, at least they didn't charge exorbitant fees like European physicians, whose standard methods included blisters, leeches, amputation, and astrology. Intrigued and somewhat frightened by this elaborate combination of medicine and exorcism, van den Bogaert witnessed another healing ceremony later in his journey:

> Two men came to me and said that I should come and see how they would drive out the devil...When we arrived, the floor of the house was completely covered with tree bark over which the devil-hunters would walk. They were old men who were all

> colored or painted with red paint on their faces because they were to perform something strange…In the middle of this house was a very sick person who had been languishing for a long time, and there sat an old woman who had an empty turtle shell in her hands, in which were beads that rattled while she sang. Here they attempted to catch the devil and trample him to death, for they stomped all the bark in the house to pieces…After much stomping and running, one of them went to the sick person and took an otter [fur] from his hand, and for a long time sucked on the sick man's neck and back. Then he spit in the otter and threw it to the ground, running away with great excitement. Other men then ran to the otter and performed such antics that it was a wonder to see; indeed, they threw fire, ate fire, and threw around hot ashes and embers in such a way that I ran out of the house.

Van den Bogaert wasn't merely relating wondrous antics; he was documenting early ceremonies later incorporated into the masked False Face societies of Iroquois medicine men. Today's historians should be thankful the surgeon remained in the room of fiery "devil hunters" as long as he did.

Van den Bogaert eventually entered the heart of the Iroquois tribes when he reached Lake Oneida, more than 100 miles from Fort Orange. There, the company faced what could have been its deadliest scare. Obviously wanting to intimidate the Dutchmen, the Iroquois brought them into a longhouse and crowded "so close to us here that we could barely sit." After showing off some French goods, the threats worsened as, "an Indian once again called us scoundrels…he was very malicious so that Willem Tomassen became so angry that the tears ran from his eyes." With Crieckenbeeck in mind and the surgeon reporting, "They could have easily grabbed us with their hands and killed us," it's a safe bet that Willem's tears sprang from terror rather than righteous indignation. Van den Bogaert saved the day, however, when he shouted back at the Indian, calling him a scoundrel in return. The bluff had been called, and tensions eased when the brave turned flatterer, telling the surgeon, "You must not be angry. We are happy that you have come here."

The surgeon's reappearance was surely lauded by the Dutch, especially when they learned of his monopolistic trade agreement.Van den Bogaert was then tested by a tribal elder. The old man put a hand to the surgeon's chest, and feeling a steady heartbeat confirmed that van den Bogaert was not afraid. Mutual respect finally

assured, the two groups sat down to business. The Iroquois explained that though they received good prices from the French for their furs, they feared and disliked the Huron agents (despite the traditional enmity between the Huron and Iroquois, the French didn't dare navigate the immense woodlands by themselves) and preferred to work with the Dutch. Prices for wampum and cloth were haggled over, with the sachems so pleased by the resulting handshake deal (made official that summer by the West India Company) that they concluded the meeting with a chant in honor of van den Bogaert: "This white man is a magician. He has leave to go around to all the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca, and lie down safely among them. This is a useful thing for the Iroquois League." The transcription of the chant in van den Bogaert's journal is the earliest written documentation of the famed Iroquois Confederacy.

With a slew of accomplishments under his belt, van den Bogaert returned to Fort Orange and concluded his journal with a hearty, "praise and thank God, the 21st of January Anno 1635." The surgeon's reappearance was surely lauded by the Dutch, especially when they learned of his monopolistic trade agreement. As for the journal, it was sent to Kiliaen van Rensselaer and stored with the rest of his voluminous records.

The journal had one crucial omission, however: van den Bogaert's name. Nowhere in the chronicle did van den Bogaert sign his name or otherwise reveal himself. After being shipped back to Europe, the chronicle disappeared completely until 1895, when General James Grant Wilson, a Scottish-born scholar and officer with the 4th U.S. Colored Cavalry, discovered it in Amsterdam among the van Rensselaer family archives. Authorship was then mistakenly assigned to a van Rensselaer agent, though the agent didn't arrive in Rensselaerswyck until 1637. It wasn't until the early 1900s that van den Bogaert began to receive credit thanks to the research of historian A.J.F. van Laer. The delay in recognition is a shame. After the Iroquois expedition, van den Bogaert's career became a tragicomic mix of adventure and infamy, eventually leading to a scandal that burned far brighter in the historical record than his groundbreaking journal.

The Strange Case of Harmen Meyndertsz van den Bogaert, Part Two

BY **TOBIAS SEAMON** IN **PROFILES** — 27 MAR 2007

When he arrived in Manhattan in 1630, Harmen Meyndertsz van den Bogaert had a promising future. But cannibalism, sodomy, and a pet bear (not for sale) forever changed his life, and legacy.

This is the second of a two-part series. The first part is here.

Part 2: Fetters and Memory

In 1637, only two years after his triumphant return from the wilderness, van den Bogaert found himself in difficulties with the patroon, Kiliaen van Rensselaer. Along with several others, the surgeon had the misfortune after being reported to van Rensselaer for having traded furs on his own account and not through agents of the tight-fisted West India Company. The angry patroon later wrote from his stately home in Amsterdam that he "[did] not propose to have people cheat me in this underhand fashion." After threatening to exile anyone who didn't pay up, van Rensselaer concluded his letter by adding that he was sending the wayward settlement eight copies of a book called *The Practice of Godliness*.

Van den Bogaert may have been practicing his own version of godliness when he turned state's evidence in Manhattan in 1637. The surgeon swore before the court that he and several "others merry" were drinking together when the wife of Thomas Bescher, "not withstanding her husband's presence, fumbled at the front of the breeches of most all who were present [and] when her husband requested her to go home with him, refused to do so, but continued to act as before." The [illegible] include whether van den Bogaert's own breeches had been fumbled w[illegible]

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He was in Manhattan at that time because he was about to embark on a new career path: piracy. After purchasing co-ownership of a frigate named *La Garce* (meaning "The Wench," though the literal French translation would be "The Bitchy Girl"), van den Bogaert made his will and sailed for the Caribbean to plunder the Spanish treasure fleets. The surgeon's scheme had solid foundations; West India Company Admiral Piet Heyn once captured an entire Spanish silver fleet off the coast the Cuba. The prize netted the West India Company more than 11 million guilders, an astounding amount for a period when a house with land around it in the colony cost around 160 guilders. It's doubtful *The Wench* brought many spoils, though, and by 1640 van den Bogaert was back at Manhattan, where he hired a lawyer to seek some meager back wages owed to him by the West India Company. It was hardly the act of a man bloated on stolen doubloons, although 1640 proved to be providential for van den Bogaert. Not only was he named commissary of stores at New Amsterdam, where he'd be responsible for the multitude of goods going in and out of the colony, but he married Jelisje Claesen, who would eventually bear him four children. Van den Bogaert kept up his Fort Orange connections, though, visiting often and eventually becoming commissary there in 1645. It was during one of his upstate periods in 1643 that the surgeon treated one of the most inspirational men of the New World, Father Isaac Jogues.

A Jesuit missionary to the Huron tribes, Jogues was captured, along with two younger Frenchmen and a number of Hurons, by Mohawk warriors in 1642. With both thumbs cut off and his fingernails torn out, Jogues was forced to accompany the Mohawks for a full year, at one point watching in horror as one of his colleagues was murdered in front of him. Word of the Jesuit's desperate plight reached Rensselaerswyck, and with the settlement's help Jogues made a miraculous escape. It was there that he described his wretched condition:

Besides, to increase my blessings—that is to say, my crosses—the wound which a dog had inflicted upon me, the night that I escaped from the Hiroquois, caused me so great a pain that, if the surgeon of that settlement [van den Bogaert] *had not put his hand to it, I should have lost not only the leg but life; for gangrene was already setting in.*

Even had the court granted mercy, van den Bogaert still would have faced some

form of grievous punishment—flogging, beating, the wooden horse, all of these, or other physical torments. But van den Bogaert only delayed the priest's death at the hands of the Mohawks. Determined to return to missionary work, Jogues wrote a friend in 1646, "My heart tells me that if I have the good fortune to be employed in this mission…I shall go and I shall not return." The father was all too prescient. Captured again by Mohawks that September, Jogues was murdered by a single hatchet blow when an impetuous brave ignored his tribe's decision to spare the priest's life.

Described by a 19th-century historian as "highly respected, though…of an irascible temper," van den Bogaert combined business and sin in equal measures during his time in the big city. In 1642, the New Amsterdam council recorded van den Bogaert's sale of a Manhattan house and "plantation" (around what is now 47th Street and Second Avenue) that he'd inherited from an elderly wheelwright decapitated by a Weckquaesgeek Indian in an incident that touched off a massacre of the Weckquaesgeek tribe. Two years later, van den Bogaert testified about a drunken brawl between a soldier named Hendrick van Dyck and a lout called Black Jan. Along with another man at the scene, van den Bogaert swore that they, "saw and heard Black Jan say to Ensign van Dyke: 'Brother, I drink to you!' To which the ensign answered: 'Brother, I thank you.' Instead of handing over the can, Black Jan struck the ensign with the can on the forehead, so that blood flowed…and then threw the ensign over on his back."

This wasn't the only time that van den Bogaert was involved in sordid matters with van Dyke, a hard-drinking roughneck with one arm crippled from an Indian gunshot wound. Together they once charged that a slimy barkeep named Jan Snediger was selling less-than-full pints. Thanks to his military experiences against the Indians, van Dyke occasionally served as *schout* (sheriff) of New Amsterdam, and it was in this capacity that he and van den Bogaert had yet another barroom incident. In a scene straight out of a spaghetti Western, in July of 1647, van den Bogaert claimed he'd been drinking at a New Amsterdam tavern when the sheriff entered and said to him, "What the devil are you doing here? Betake yourself immediately up the river; I order you to do so." Run out of town for no obvious reason (aside from Van Dyke's intemperate truculence), van den Bogaert returned to Fort Orange, where he would soon scandalize the whole of the Dutch colony.

In an event later documented in letters between Rensselaerswyck and New

Amsterdam, toward the end of 1647 van den Bogaert was caught *in flagrante* sodomizing his black slave, Tobias, and was jailed at Fort Orange. Despite the fact that the coupling was apparently consensual, with rape never mentioned in the records, the commissary was in very serious trouble. So far as the Calvinistic court was concerned, any participant in sodomy, willing or not, deserved capital punishment. In a case of the period, in which a man was found guilty of raping a 10-year-old slave and sentenced to death, the court declared, "...Although according to law a person with whom sodomy has been committed deserves to be put to death, yet, in view of the innocence and youth of the boy, we have ordered that he be brought to the place where [the condemned] shall be executed and that he be tied to a post, with wood piled around him, and be made to view the execution and be beaten with rods."

With the Dutch Reformed version of leniency in mind, plus the fact that torture and irons were still used to elicit confessions, it's easy to imagine how a disgraced authority figure like the commissary would have fared. His career already destroyed, van den Bogaert was almost assured a death sentence. Even had the court granted mercy, he still would have faced some form of grievous punishment—flogging, beating, the wooden horse, all of these, or other physical torments—plus a forced return to the Netherlands with a ruined name.

Fortunately for van den Bogaert, Fort Orange was notoriously lax on any number of fronts, and the commissary broke out of confinement and fled towards the Iroquois country with Tobias beside him. Five days later the slave was seized, but van den Bogaert eluded capture and made his way to the Iroquois, who offered him refuge.

A posse out of Rensselaerswyck tracked the surgeon through the winter forest and cornered him in an Iroquois longhouse filled with pelts, wampum, and vital food stores. It appears that, along with gunpowder, advanced metallurgy, brandy, syphilis, and the Bible, aggravated homophobia was a European introduction to the Americas. Evidence of accepted homosexuality and lesbianism has been found among numerous New World tribes, including the Maya, Ojibwa, Sioux, Iroquois, Cheyenne, Omaha, and Aleut. The Iroquois may even have had explicitly homosexual ceremonies; in 1776, a French Jesuit wrote, "There are men unashamed to wear women's clothing and to practice all the occupations of women, from which follows corruption that I cannot express. They pretend that its usage comes from their religion. These effeminates never marry and abandon themselves to the most infamous passions."

Whether the priest was accurately describing sacred rites or had simply stumbled upon a good party hardly matters; the Iroquois were in any event more tolerant than the authorities of New Netherland. Proof of the ferocity of Dutch outrage is that, with a determination mirroring that of van den Bogaert's original expedition, they refused to wait until spring to hunt the fugitive. Led by one Hans Vos (meaning "Fox"), a posse out of Rensselaerswyck tracked the surgeon through the winter forest and cornered him in an Iroquois longhouse filled with pelts, wampum, and vital food stores. Refusing to surrender quietly, the trapped commissary set fire to the barn, but the distraction didn't save him. Later rewarded with eight guilders for, "having in the name of the patroon, at the peril of his life, pursued the fugitive…outside the limits of the colony," Vos caught van den Bogaert and delivered him to Fort Orange.

Before any sentence was handed down, though, van den Bogaert escaped his jailers for a second time. Perhaps hoping to escape to the English settlements along the Connecticut River, the surgeon fled east across the frozen Hudson. It was there that his luck, such as it was, finally abandoned him. With guards from the fort chasing behind, van den Bogaert fell through the ice and drowned. He hadn't even reached his 40th birthday.

New Amsterdam received details of van den Bogaert's demise in February 1648 in a letter "sent from the colony of Rensselaerswyck by an Indian." After referring to the "sad and miserable death and end of Harmen Meyndersz, late commissary of Fort Orange," and detailing that, "in defending himself he set said house on fire, whereby not only all the provisions of the Indians for the winter, but also all their peltries and seawan [wampum] were burned," the council used van den Bogaert's properties to reimburse the Iroquois for their lost provisions. The land was sold at auction, with the council guaranteeing the sale exempt from, "all claims and challenge which may hereafter be set up to it by the heirs of the aforesaid Harmen Meyndersz." Adding insult to injury, the court's very next piece of business was to divvy up the spoils pirated by *La Garce*, at that point owned by others entirely. Once among the brighter lights of the Dutch colonies, van den Bogaert had lost everything. All that remained was an unsigned chronicle already buried in the patroon's sea of records.

A teenaged youth when he arrived in Manhattan, van den Bogaert moved easily between the good, the bad, and the ugly of New Netherland, and his brief yet colorful

biography touches upon nearly every important aspect of the Dutch colonial effort. That he was capable of surviving, and at times thriving, for as long as he did is emblematic of the endurance and industry of the Dutch colonists as a whole. It would be appropriate to eulogize van den Bogaert's turbulent life and times with the words of Father Jogues, who wrote in Rensselaerswyck at the end of August 1643:

> *Memor sum vesti in vinculis meis*

BROWSE ARCHIVE

The Morning News © 2025

Harmen Meyndertsz (van den Bogaert) van der Bogart (abt. 1612 - abt. 1648)

Born about 1612 [uncertain] in **Netherlands**

Died about 1648 [uncertain] at about age 36 in **Fort Orange, New Netherland**

Family | Ancestors | Descendants

Harmen Meyndertsz (Harmen Myndertse) "Herman Meynderts, Harmen Meyndertsen, Hermanus Minardi, Harmannus" van der Bogart formerly **van den Bogaert** aka **a Bogardy, a Booghardij, A Booghardy, VandeBogaart, Vanderbogaart**

Son of [father unknown] and [mother unknown]

Husband of Jillisje Claese Schouw — married [date unknown] [location unknown]

Father of Frans Harmense VandeBogaart and Meyndert Harmense van der Bogaert

Problems or Questions?

Harmen Myndertse (van den Bogaert) van der Bogart was a New Netherland settler.

Join: New Netherland Settlers Project
Discuss: NEW_NETHERLAND

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Biography

Harmen Myndertse (van den Bogaert) van der Bogart is Notable.

According to Pearson's *First Settlers of Schenectady*, Harmen Myndertse van der Bogart was born in 1612. He is presumed to have been born in the Netherlands, to a father named Meyndert.

He went to New Netherland in 1631 as surgeon of the ship *Eendracht*. In *The Island at the Center of the World*, Russell Shorto noted that 18-year-old Harmen Myndersz would have completed a two-year apprenticeship in the Netherland to become a barber-surgeon.[1] He continued in the West India Company's service until 1633, when he settled in New Amsterdam until being appointed commissary to Fort Orange.

In 1634 the commander of Fort Orange ordered Harmen Meyndertsz van den Bogaert west into the Mohawk Valley and Indian country, for the purpose of understanding why the fur trade had declined. He was accompanied on this journey by Jeronimus dela Croix and Willem Thomassen. The trip lasted six weeks in the winter of 1634-1635 and took the men through a number of Mohawk villages and into Oneida villages, at least 100 miles from the fort. This journey was recorded in Harmen Meyndertsz van den Bogaert's daily journal which is titled *A*

Journey into Mohawk and Oneida Country 1634-1635, and is significant as a chronicle of the Mohawk and the other tribes of the Iroquois confederation at this early time.[2][3][4][5][6]

He was highly respected, though from all accounts, he appears to have been of an irascible temper. An instance is mentioned of his having attempted, in the excitement of a high quarrel, when both appear to have been in a violent passion, to throw the director general out of a boat in which they were sailing on the river; he was with difficulty prevented from accomplishing his purpose.

In September, 1638, he recorded a will "inasmuch as he is at present about to go on a West India Voyage" leaving his entire estate to "Jelisje, daughter of Claes Jansen of Zierickzee, his, the testator's future wife", except for a payment to his relatives of six Carolus guilders.[7]

Pearson says: "He came to a violent death, I believe, in 1647 or 1648, and Carl Van Brugge succeeded him as commissaris at Fort Orange." [8] According to O'Reilly's blog post on Harmen Meyndertsz van den Bogaert,[9] he drowned in the icy Hudson River near Fort Orange during the winter of 1648, while being pursued by soldiers from Fort Orange. In the fall of 1647 he had been discovered in homosexual relationships with his slave Tobias and another boy. Homosexuality was punishable by death, so Harmen and Tobias ran away to live among the native Mohawks. He was subsequently found and captured by Dutch soldiers, and died while trying to make another escape. On November 10th, 1648, Jan Labatie, as husband of the widow of Harman Bogardus, filed a power of attorney, for Adriaen Van der Donck to act on his behalf regarding Harman's share of the Yacht La Garce which he had purchased in 1647.[10][11]

Marriage: 164? - Harmen Myndertse Van Der Bogart [born 1612] & Jilisje Claese Schouw, of Zierickzee in Holland. Schenectady Reformed Dutch Church Marriage Records, [12]

Surgeon Van Der Bogart made his will in 1638, and left his property to his future wife, Jillisje Claese Schouw of Zierickzee in Holland. After his death his widow married Jan Labbadie of Beverwyck.

Children:

1. Frans, baptized "Francoys" on 26 August 1640 in New Amsterdam. Father was recorded as Mr. Herman Meynderts.[13]
2. Meyndert, baptized in New Amsterdam, May 3, 1643. Father was recorded as Mr. Herman Meyndertsz. [14]
3. Lysbet, married Harmen Janse Knickelbacker.[15]

Jaap Harskamp writes, " As a physician and trader, his career blossomed. Married with four children, he was promoted to the post of commissary (business agent) at Fort Orange." in an unsourced article. [16]

Death

Contemporary records place his death between February 11th and March 19th of 1648. "The 11th of February anno 1648, in New Amsterdam The council, [being met] in plenary session to consider the information taken about sodomy alleged to have been committed by Harman Meyndersz vanden Bogaert with one Tobias, a Negro boy slave of the honorable Company at Port Orange, they have, [at the request] of the honorable director general to take the matter of this heinous crime into further consideration, unanimously thought it advisable to delay the sentence until spring, when further Information can be secured from Port Orange." [17] Govert Loockermans wrote, "Mr. Harm has gotten himself stuck under the ice and drowned himself near Fort Oranje, as people were chasing him to take him prisoner. In the end he did meet a bad fate." [18] An earlier record of his death dated "On the first of February 1648", says, "Whereas a letter has been sent from the colony of Rensselaerswyck by an Indian, wherein they relate the sad and miserable death and end of Harman Meyndersz, late commissary of Fort Orange,"[19]

Research Notes

Name

This man appears to have primarily used a family name for his last name, instead of his patronymic of Meyndertsz. His name is recorded in multiple variants:

- An entry in the Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts on 22 July 1637 refers to him as **Hermanus Minardi abogardy**, apparently a latinized version of his Dutch name. [20]
- Several documents with his signature survive, variously showing his name as Harmannus Minardi a Bogardi, Harmannus A Booghardy, and Harmannus A Booghardij:
    - 8 January 1642; (Translation) Translation Power of attorney from Rev. Everardus Bogardus to Wouter van Twiller to collect money from Jacobus van Curler. Also signed by: **Harmannus A Booghardy** [21]
    - 30 May 1642; (Translation) Contract of sale of the plantation of the late Claes Cornelissen Swits from Harmen Meyndertsen van den Bogaert to James Smith and William Brown. His signature: **Harmannus A Booghardij**[22]
    - 27 January 1644; (Translation) Declaration of Surgeon Van den Bogaerdt and Willem de Key respecting an assault committed by Black John on Ensign Van Dyck. His signature **Harmannus A Booghardy** [23]
- The baptism records for his sons Francoys (1640) and Meyndert (1643) list him as "Mr. Herman Meynderts" and "Mr. Herman Meyndertsz":
    - 1640. den 26 Aug. **Mr. Herman Meynderts**. Francoys. Getuygen: Mari? Ederi?en, Corn. Leenderts, Mr. Hans Kierstede; Aeriaentje Cornelis.
    - 1643. den 3 May. **Mr. Herman Meyndertsz**. Meyndert. Getuygen: Hendrick Van Dyck, Vaendr. & Gysbert op ten dyck, Corn. Tienhoven, Secretaris; Anneken Loockermans, Sara Roelofs.
- The translators of the *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts* indexed his name as **Harmen Meyndertsz van den Bogaert**, with **Harmen Meyndertsz** and **Hermanus Minardi abogardy** as secondary entries.
- Modern translators of his journal render his name as **Harmen Meyndertsz van den Bogaert**.
- Pearson's *First Settlers of Schenectady* called him **Harmen Myndertse van der Bogart**.

In consideration of the above information, the **LNAB** selected for use in WikiTree is **van den Bogaert**.

His birth year is established by his appearance as a witness on September 1, 1638, when he is described as "aged 26 years, surgeon". [24]

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3. ↑ *Indian Affairs in Colonial New York: The Seventeenth Century* (page 54) . by Allen W. Trelease
4. ↑ Shorto, pages 76-81.
5. ↑ History of the Mohawk Valley: Gateway to the West 1614-1925 — Chapter 13: Van Den Bogaert's Journal - 1634-5. (schenectadyhistory.org) https://www.schenectadyhistory.org/resources/mvgw/history/013.html
6. ↑ Jameson, J. Franklin, and Woodrow Wilson Collection. Narratives of New Netherland, -1664. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909. Pdf. pg. 135-162, https://www.loc.gov/item/09024463/.
7. ↑ Register of the Provincial Secretary, 1638–1660, Volume 1, Register of the Provincial Secretary, 1638–1642 translation (published book images), Will of Surgeon Harmen Meyndertsen van den Boogaert, pg. 60-61, https://www.newnetherlandinstitute.org/files/6514/0151/8811/Volume_I_-_Register_of_the_Provincial_Secretary_1638-1642.pdf .
8. ↑ Pearson, *First Settlers of Schenectady*, citing O'Callaghan's *Hist. New Netherland*.
9. ↑ O'Reilly, Edward. The “bad fate” of Harmen Meyndertsz van den Bogaert. NYHistory.org, blog. New York Historical

Society Museum & Library. June 28, 2017.

10. ↑ Assignment. Christiaen Pietersen Rams to Harman Myndertsen van de Bogaert, commissary at Fort Orange, and Cornelis Teunissen, of his share in the frigate La Garce. [1647], https://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/objects/11335 . Translation: https://iarchives.nysed.gov/xtf/view?docId=tei/A0270/NYSA_A0270-78_V2_159g.xml .
11. ↑ Power of attorney. Jean Labadie, husband of Harman Bogardus's widow, to Adriaen van der Donck, to manage the interests of said Bogardus and Christiaen Pietersen in the frigate La Garce. [1648], Translation: https://iarchives.nysed.gov/xtf/view?docId=tei/A0270/NYSA_A0270-78_V3_025.xml
12. ↑ Schenectady Marriages https://homepages.rootsweb.com/~rbillard/vital_statistics.htm which are from Holland Society of New York Schenectady Marriages; Marriage (1)] 164? ?? ???; Harmen Myndertse Van Der Bogart (B. 1612); Jillisje Claese Schouw, of Zierickzee in Holland
13. ↑ Evans, Thomas Grier, *Baptisms from 1639 to 1740 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York*. New York: New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 1901. Page 10: 1640. den 26 Aug. Mr. Herman Meynderts. Francoys. Getuygen: Mari? Ederi?en, Corn. Leenderts, Mr. Hans Kierstede; Aeriaentje Cornelis.
14. ↑ Evans, Thomas Grier, *Baptisms from 1639 to 1740 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York*. New York: New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 1901. Page 15: 1643. den 3 May. Mr. Herman Meyndertsz. Meyndert. Getuygen: Hendrick Van Dyck, Vaendr. & Gysbert op ten dyck, Corn. Tienhoven, Secretaris; Anneken Loockermans, Sara Roelofs.
15. ↑ Pearson is the source of this assertion. The woman who married Harmen Knickerbacker (-abt.1714) is named Lisbet Jansz in the baptismal record of her son Cornelius and Lysbeth Bogert in her daughter Cornelia's record, where her sister or mother is a witness.

16. ↑ Jaap Harskamp, 'Sodomy' & Colonial America Crime and Punishment, New York Almanack, October 21, 2024, https://www.newyorkalmanack.com/2024/10/sodomy-colonial-america-punishment/ , accessed 22 Oct 2024.
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78_V2_019b A complete copy of this publication is available on the New Netherland Institute website https://www.newnetherlandinstitute.org/files/4114/0151/9401/Volume_II_-_Register_of_the_Provincial_Secretary_1642-1647.pdf see scan Contract of sale of the plantation of the late Claes Cornelissen Swits from Harmen Meyndertsen van den Bogaert to James Smith and William Brown his signature: Harmannus A Booghardy

23. ↑ 27 January 1644 Series:A0270 Scanned Document:NYSA_A0270-78_V2_095b Translation: Scott, K., & Stryker-Rodda, K. (Ed.). New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch, Vol. 2, Register of the Provincial Secretary, 1642-1647 (A. Van Laer, Trans.). Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc.: 1974.A complete copy of this publication is available on the New Netherland Institute website.
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Harmen Meyndertsz

van den Bogaert

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Mark Weinheimer

Deed from the director and council to Adriaen Keyser of a lot on Manhattan Island formerly belonging to Harmen Meyndertsen van den Bogaert,
In the year 1648, the honorable director general and council of New Netherland caused to be sold at public sale to the highest bidder in Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland a lot heretofore belonging to Harman Meyndersz van [den] Bogaert, situated on the island of Manhatans, bounded on the west by the lot of Adam Roelantsz and on the east by that of Oloff Stevensz, and that on account of the claim presented in the colony of Renselaerswyck for damages by fire which the Indians of that quarter sustained at the hands of said Harman Meyndersz. The aforesaid lot was purchased at public auction by Adriaen Keyser, commissary, to whom the same is hereby conveyed and transferred in full ownership, to do therewith and dispose thereof as his own lawfully obtained land and property The director and council above mentioned therefore promise to guarantee the said lot against all claims and challenge which may hereafter be set up to it by the heirs of the aforesaid Harmen Meyndersz. Without fraud or deceit this is signed by [ ], on the 8th of July 1649, New Amsterdam, New Netherland.
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https://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Objects/19075

posted 3 years ago by Mark Weinheimer
edited 3 years ago by Mark Weinheimer

Mark Weinheimer

"Master Herman, who was at Fort Orange as merchant for the Companie, has had to do with his black boy and with another boy, Swist Jan (Smits Jan?), and they have run off to the savages, but the boy has been captured." Govert Loockermans Correspondence and Papers, N.D., 1647-1700 (Series XXII of the Stuyvesant-Rutherfurd Papers at the New-York Historical Society.) G.L. to Shipowners, 1647,after Dec. 2, pg. 21.
https://www.newnetherlandinstitute.org/files/5914/1754/0446/Govert_Loockermans_Correspondence_-_Translation.pdf
"Mr. Harm has gotten himself stuck under the ice and drowned himself near Fort Oranje, as people were chasing him to take him prisoner. In the end he did meet a bad fate." Govert Loockermans Correspondence and Papers, N.D., 1647-1700 (Series XXII of the Stuyvesant-Rutherfurd Papers at the New-York Historical Society.) G.L. to Shipowners, 1648, after Mar 19, pg. 23.
https://www.newnetherlandinstitute.org/files/5914/1754/0446/Govert_Loockermans_Correspondence_-_Translation.pdf

""Whereas a letter has been sent from the colony of Rensselaerswyck by an Indian, wherein they relate the sad and miserable death and end of Harman Meyndersz, late commissary of Port Orange, who, being reputed to have committed sodomy, absconded and, being pursued by ustioe, was caught by an officer of the court * there in an Indian house in the interior of the country; and [whereas] in defending himself he set said house on fire, whereby not only all the provisions of the Indians for the winter, but also all their seawan and peltries were burned, for which they demanded satisfaction of said colony, which was granted to them on account of the serious consequences; Therefore, it is unanimously resolved in council to be for the best interest and advantage of this country to sell the garden of said Harmanus, in

order to satisfy the Indians from the proceeds as far as the money permits and, if this be not sufficient, to make up the balance on behalf of the Company, inasmuch as he, Harmen Meyndersz, was a servant of the Company and had no other means to pay for the damage. This 8th of February 1648, in New Amsterdam."

"The 11th of February anno 1648, in New Amsterdam The council, [being met] in plenary session to consider the information taken about sodomy alleged to have been committed by Harman Meyndersz vanden Bogaert with one Tobias, a Negro boy slave of the honorable Company at Port Orange, they have, [at the request] of the honorable director general to take the matter of this heinous crime into further consideration, unanimously thought it advisable to delay the sentence until spring, when further Information can be secured from Port Orange." Volume 4, Council Minutes, 1638–1649 translation (published book images), pg. 480-481. https://www.newnetherlandinstitute.org/files/9714/0152/0608/Volume_IV_-_Council_Minutes_1638-1649.pdf .

posted 3 years ago by Mark Weinheimer
edited 3 years ago by Mark Weinheimer

Bea (Timmerman) Wijma

Hi,
Added some info and records(links) it looks like he signed with sort of the more Latinized versions of his name, patronymic and last name, not sure what to do with those, so added them to the other last names ...

Greets,

Bea

posted 7 years ago by Bea (Timmerman) Wijma

Bea (Timmerman) Wijma

Hi,

Added some info and links to sources , books and articles it looks like the last name he used most or was and still is known by was **van den Bogaert,** no luck so far in the Dutch archives...so van den Bogaert is fine for LNAB I think.

Greets and have a wonderful weekend,

Bea :)

posted 7 years ago by Bea (Timmerman) Wijma

Paula J

Unless parents or a registration of birth are discovered, I suggest using the current last name as last name at birth. It is consistent with the spelling of that name in the Netherlands Archival indexes of that time period.
Here is his journal which indicates that.

posted 7 years ago by Paula J

Bea (Timmerman) Wijma

VandeBogaart-4 and Van der Bogart-16 appear to represent the same person because:
Hi,

These are the same and can be merged, there also are some duplicates waiting to be merged for the later generations, the earliest ones normally have to be merged first (merging from top down) it looks like they all still need sources and the LNAB determined ? So perhaps someone has some time and would like to help get them all sourced and improved ?

Greets and have a wonderful weekend everyone !

Bea :)

posted 7 years ago by Bea (Timmerman) Wijma

Play the Famous Fathers Connection Checkers game: Harmen Myndertse is 16 degrees from Ozzie Nelson, 19 degrees from Johann Sebastian Bach, 15 degrees from Billy Bishop, 20 degrees from Sean Connery, 15 degrees from Charles Darwin, 18 degrees from Victor Hugo, 12 degrees from Daniel Massey, 14 degrees from Nicholas II Романов, 11 degrees from Theodore Roosevelt, 21 degrees from Amos Jacobs, 13 degrees from John Tyler and 39 degrees from Richard Williams

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Harman <Meyndert> Van Der Bogaert – 4 Generations

12 March 2017 [https://sites.rootsweb.com/~rclarke/page1/vderboga.htm]

Generation 1

1. Harman <Meyndert> Van Der Bogaert Doctor (Rn=15359), who was born 1612 at Zeeland, Netherland and died 1648 at Fort Orange, New Netherland at 36 years of age.

He married about 1638 at New Amsterdam Jellisje <Claes> Swits Van Der Bogaert/Fort (Labatie) (Rn=15360), a daughter of Claes <Cornelis> Swits (Rn=15362) and ? <?> ? Swits (Rn=59644).

Occupation 1- Barber at Fort Orange, New Netherland in 1633. Occupation 2- Surgeon at Fort Orange, New Netherland in 1633. Occupation 3- Commissary of Fort Orange in 1645. First Residence- Zeeland, Netherland. Second Residence
New Amsterdam. Third Residence- Fort Orange, New Netherland. Emigration- Emigrant 24 May 1630 from Zeeland, Netherland to New Amsterdam on the De Eendracht (Concord), a Dutch West India Company ship. Will- His will was dated
1638. Source [Schenectady Genesis by Susan J Staffa 2004 page 45]

Children of Harman <Meyndert> Van Der Bogaert and Jellisje <Claes> Swits were as follows:

\+ 2. i. Myndert <Harman> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=14786), who was born May 1643 and married Helena <Jacob> Schermerhooren Van Der Bogaert (Rn=14785).

\+ 3. ii. Frans <Harman> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=3374), who was born August 1640 and married Annatje <Tjerk> ? Van Der Bogaert/Harris (Rn=59650).

Generation 2

2. Myndert <Harman> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=14786), who was born May 1643 at New Amsterdam.

He married 1683 Helena <Jacob> Schermerhooren Van Der Bogaert (Rn=14785), who was born about 1743, a daughter of Jacob <Jan> Schermerhooren (Rn=9336) and Jannetje <Cornelis> Van Voorhout Schermerhorn (Rn=14791).

Baptized on 03 May 1643. Religion 1- Reformed Dutch Church, Albany, Albany County, New York. First Residence- New Amsterdam. Second Residence- Albany, Albany County, New York. Third Residence- Schenectady, Schenectady County,
New York. Fourth Residence- Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. Note [Elizabeth Van Der Bogaert was born about 1700, is placed here because she names a child Myndert, after her father]. Note [Uncertain whether the Elizabeth
was born 1688) is the same as this Elizabeth, or is a previous Elizabeth who died young]. Source [Record: April 2007 page 96] Source [Record: April 2007 page 199]

Children of Myndert <Harman> Van Der Bogaert and Helena <Jacob> Schermerhooren were as follows:

\+ 4. i. Myndert <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=7099), who was born about 1682 and married Neeltje <Michael> Parmentier Van Der Bogaert (Rn=40217).

5. ii. Johannes <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert was born 1685).

6. iii. Cornelis <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert was born 1686).

7. iv. Elizabeth <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert was born 1688).

+ 8. v. Catrina <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert Adriance/Van Kleeck (Rn=18040), who was born 1690 and married Arie <Hendrick> Adriance (Rn=18038).

9. vi. Reyer <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert was baptized 5 June 1692).

+ 10. vii. Francois <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=68758), who was born June 1692 and married Johanna <Michael> Parmentier Van Der Bogart (Rn=68759).

+ 11. viii. Jacobus <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=69622) and married Grietje <Walran> DuMont Van Der Bogaert (Rn=69623).

+ 12. ix. Johanna <Myndert> Van Der Bogert Viele (Rn=44183), who was born about 1683 and married Pieter <Cornelis> Viele (Rn=44182).

+ 13. x. Helena <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert Parmentier (Rn=69621) and married Pieter <Michiel> Parmentier (Rn=38637).

+ 14. xi. Elizabeth <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert Cool (Rn=72080), who was born about 1700 and married Arie <Teunis> Cool (Rn=72078).

+ 15. xii. Cornelius <Myndert> Van Der Bogart (Rn=74171), who was born 1686 and married Magdalena <Johannes> Westvaal Van Der Bogart/DeVeaux (Rn=66535).

3. Frans <Harman> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=3374), who was born August 1640 at New Amsterdam and died 08 February 1690 at Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York at 50 years of age.

He married 1668 at Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York Annatje <Tjerk> ? Van Der Bogaert/Harris (Rn=59650).

Baptized on 26 August 1640. First Residence- New Amsterdam. Second Residence- Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York in 1670. Note [Frans Van Der Bogaert was killed by Indians in the Schenectady massacre]. Source [Schenectady
Genesis by Susan J Staffa 2004 page 45, 87, 88]

Children of Frans <Harman> Van Der Bogaert and Annatje <Tjerk> ? were as follows:

+ 16. i. Claes <Frans> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=5307), who was born 1670 and married Barbara <Takel> Heemstraat Van Der Bogaert (Rn=11629).

+ 17. ii. Tjerck <Frans> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=5373), who was born about 1685 and married Margrietje <Harman> Vedder Van Der Bogaert/Peek (Rn=21165).

Generation 3

4. Myndert <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=7099), who was born about 1682 at Albany, Albany County, New York and died before July 1754 at 72 years of age.

He married 20 October 1706 at Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New York Neeltje <Michael> Parmentier Van Der Bogaert (Rn=40217), who was born October 1690 at Bushwick, Kings County, New York and was baptized at Reformed
Dutch Church, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, a daughter of Michael <Pierre> Parmentier (Rn=8438) and Neeltje <Jan> Damen Parmentier (Rn=8425).

Religion 1- Reformed Dutch Church, Albany, Albany County, New York. First Residence- Albany, Albany County, New York. Second Residence- Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. Will- His will was dated 17 October 1750 and proved
11 July 1754. Source [Record: April 2007 page 94]

Children of Myndert <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert and Neeltje <Michael> Parmentier were as follows:

+ 18. i. Helena <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert Rynders (Rn=72026), who was born 1707 and married Johannes <Herman> Rynders (Rn=72027).

19. ii. Michael <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert was baptized 7 May 1710 and died before 1754).

20. iii. Myndert <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert was born about 1713) (married 29 October 1738) [Maria Een (married 1738)].

21. iv. Neeltje <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert was baptized 21 January 1718 and died before 1754).

22. v. Jacobus <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert was baptized 6 July 1720).

+ 23. vi. Pieter <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=44187), who was born November 1722 and married Elizabeth <William> Tietsvoort Westvaal/Van Der Bogaert (Rn=44184).

24. vii. Rachel <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert Van Kleeck was baptized 1 June 1725) (married 28 March 1746) {Johannes}.

25. viii. Johannes <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert was baptized 29 April 1727) (married 9 November 1754) [Maria Keddo].

26. ix. Cornelis <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert was born about 1730) (married before 1755) [Elizabeth Swarthout].

8. Catrina <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert Adriance/Van Kleeck (Rn=18040), who was born 1690.

She married first, Arie <Hendrick> Adriance (Rn=18038), a son of Hendrick <Arie> Adriance (Rn=18039) and Gepje (Geesje) <Arent> Pier Adriance/Traphagen (Rn=18037) and married second, Johannes <Baltus> Van Kleeck (Rn=21432),
was born about 1680 and died before October 1754 at 74 years of age, a son of Baltus <Barent> Van Kleeck (Rn=8415) and Tryntje <Jan> Buys Van Kleeck (Rn=8405). Source [Family History Library 929.273 A1 8852 page 8: The Van Kleeck
Family by Frank Van Kleeck 1900] Source [Descendants of Albert and Arent Andriessen Bradt by Cynthia B Biasca 929.273 B729bc Supplement page 12]

Children of Arie <Hendrick> Adriance and Catrina <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert were as follows:

+ 27. i. Magdalena <Arie> Adriance Van Etten (Rn=78393), who was born about March 1724 and married Petrus <Johannes> Van Etten (Rn=78394).

+ 28. ii. Rachel <Arie> Adriance Winne (Rn=51717), who was born September 1724 and married Johannes <Pieter> Winne (Rn=18042).

29. iii. Hendrickus <Arie> Adriance was born 1726).

30. iv. Gepjen <Arie> Adriance was born 1729).

31. v. Johannes <Arie> Adriance was born 1731).

32. vi. Jacobus <Arie> Adriance was born 1733).

+ 33. vii. Annatje <Arie> Adriance Lewis (Rn=66818) and married Johannes <Gerardus> Lewis (Rn=16015).

34. viii. William <Arie> Adriance was born 1737).

+ 35. ix. Margrietje <Arie> Adriance Winne (Rn=60233), who was born January 1737 and married Matthew <Pieter> Winne (Rn=60232).

Child of Johannes <Baltus> Van Kleeck and Catrina <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert was as follows:

+ 36. i. Myndert <Johannes> Van Kleeck (Rn=18614), who was born February 1745 and married Cornelia <Henry> Livingston Van Kleeck (Rn=18547).

10. Francois <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=68758), who was born June 1692 at Albany, Albany County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, Albany, Albany County, New York.

He married first, about 1719 Johanna <Michael> Parmentier Van Der Bogart (Rn=68759), who was born July 1702 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New York and died
about 1725 at 23 years of age, a daughter of Michael <Pierre> Parmentier (Rn=8438) and Neeltje <Jan> Damen Parmentier (Rn=8425) and married second, about 1727 Jacomina <?> Masten Van Der Bogart.

Baptized on 05 June 1692. Religion 1- Reformed Dutch Church, Albany, Albany County, New York. First Residence- Albany, Albany County, New York. Source [Record: April 2007 page 96]

Children of Francois <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert and Johanna <Michael> Parmentier were as follows:

37. i. Neeltje <Francois> Van Der Bogart was baptized 7 January 1721).

38. ii. Lena <Francois> Van Der Bogart was baptized 17 April 1723).

39. iii. Myndert <Francois> Van Der Bogart was baptized 1 June 1725).

Francois <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert and Jacomina <?> Masten Van Der Bogart did not have any children by this marriage.

11. Jacobus <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=69622).

He married 22 May 1716 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York Grietje <Walran> DuMont Van Der Bogaert (Rn=69623), who was born 1691 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York, a daughter of Walran <Walrand> DuMont (Rn=14854) and Catrina
<Jan> TerBosch DuMont (Rn=29390). Source [Record: July 2007 page 202]

Children of Jacobus <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert and Grietje <Walran> DuMont were as follows:

40. i. Catharina <Jacobus> Van Der Bogaert Van Kleeck/Parmentier (Rn=69625), who was born June 1718 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New York.

She married first, Johannes <?> Van Kleeck and married second, 15 October 1755 Pieter <Pieter> Parmentier (Rn=69624), who was born October 1718 and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, New Utrecht, Kings County,
New York, a son of Pieter <Michiel> Parmentier (Rn=38637) and Helena <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert Parmentier (Rn=69621).

Baptized on 01 June 1718. Religion 1- Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New York. First Residence- Kingston, Ulster County, New York. Source [Record: July 2007 page 202]

41. ii. Myndert <Jacobus> Van Der Bogaert was born 1721 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York).

42. iii. Walran <Jacobus> Van Der Bogaert was born 17 April 1723 at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York).

43. iv. Helena <Jacobus> Van Der Bogaert was born 1726 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York).

44. v. Jacobus <Jacobus> Van Der Bogaert was born 1729 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York).

12. Johanna <Myndert> Van Der Bogert Viele (Rn=44183), who was born about 1683 at Albany, Albany County, New York.

She married 17 March 1704 Pieter <Cornelis> Viele (Rn=44182), who was born before 1683, a son of Cornelis <Cornelis> Viele (Rn=14381) and Suster <?> Bouts Viele/? (Rn=46829).

First Residence- Albany, Albany County, New York. Note [Parents are assumed based on naming pattern of children and Source 2]. Source [The Hegeman Family of New Netherland by John Blythe Dobson 15 June 2002] Source [Viele Vieley Some Veiley
Descendants by Stanley M Howe 1994 929.273 V543h page 13]

Children of Pieter <Cornelis> Viele and Johanna <Myndert> Van Der Bogert were as follows:

+ 45. i. Suster <Pieter> Viele Van Guysling (Rn=43032), who was born April 1705 and married Myndert <Elias> Van Guysling (Rn=41767).

+ 46. ii. Myndert <Pieter> Viele (Rn=32986), who was born June 1708 and married Neeltje <Barent> Van Kleeck Viele (Rn=68754).

47. iii. Susannah <Pieter> Viele was baptized 13 November 1710 in New York City).

48. iv. Helena <Pieter> Viele Kidney was born 25 May 1713) {Robert <John> was born 6 July 1708)}.

+ 49. v. Luster <Pieter> Viele Rynders (Rn=72028) and married Jan <Herman> Rynders (Rn=72029).

+ 50. vi. Jannetje <Pieter> Viele Fleglaar (Rn=70921), who was born February 1716 and married Simon <Zacharias> Fleglaar (Rn=70920).

+ 51. vii. Cornelius <Pieter> Viele (Rn=44181), who was born June 1718 and married Rachel <?> Swartwout Viele (Rn=43029).

52. viii. Rachel <Pieter> Viele was born 5 March 1722 and died 1 March 1793).

13. Helena <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert Parmentier (Rn=69621).

She married 21 November 1714 at Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New York Pieter <Michiel> Parmentier (Rn=38637), who was born June 1680 at Bushwick, Kings County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church,
Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, a son of Michael <Pierre> Parmentier (Rn=8438) and Neeltje <Jan> Damen Parmentier (Rn=8425).

Religion 1- Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New York. Religion 2- Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. Source [Record: July 2007 page 199]

Children of Pieter <Michiel> Parmentier and Helena <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert were as follows:

53. i. Myndert <Pieter> Parmentier was baptized 2 January 1716).

+ 54. ii. Neeltje <Pieter> Parmentier De Lange (Rn=57277) and married Lourens <Frans> De Lange (Rn=21313).

55. iii. Pieter <Pieter> Parmentier (Rn=69624), who was born October 1718 and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, New Utrecht, Kings County, New York.

He married 15 October 1755 Catharina <Jacobus> Van Der Bogaert Van Kleeck/Parmentier (Rn=69625), who was born June 1718 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster
County, New York, a daughter of Jacobus <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=69622) and Grietje <Walran> DuMont Van Der Bogaert (Rn=69623).

Baptized on 06 October 1718. Religion 1- Reformed Dutch Church, New Utrecht, Kings County, New York. Occupation 1- Constable of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York in 1752. First Residence- New Utrecht,
Kings County, New York. Second Residence- Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. Source [Record: July 2007 page 202]

56. iv. Jacobus <Pieter> Parmentier was baptized 4 February 1720) (married 13 August 1748) [Ariantje Emans].

57. v. Johannes <Pieter> Parmentier (Rn=69626), who was born January 1722 at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York.

He married Blandina <Francois> LeRoy Parmentier (Rn=69627), who was born May 1724 at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, a daughter
of Francois (Frans) <Simeon> LeRoy Captain (Rn=12581) and Celitje <Jan> Damen LeRoy (Rn=12385).

Baptized on 03 January 1722. Religion 1- Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. First Residence- Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. Source [Record: July 2007 page 202]

58. vi. Helena <Pieter> Parmentier Weldon was baptized 24 November 1723) (married 23 September 1749) {S'Jeems}.

59. vii. Sara <Pieter> Parmentier was baptized 1 June 1725).

14. Elizabeth <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert Cool (Rn=72080), who was born about 1700.

She married about 1722 Arie <Teunis> Cool (Rn=72078), who was born June 1699 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York and died about 1765 at Beekman, Dutchess County, New York at 66 years of age, a son of Teunis <Barent> Kool
(Rn=60476) and Willemtje <Arie> De Langet Kool/Schoonhoven (Rn=60478).

Note [Child Annatje Cool, who married Abraham Roosa, is assumed to belong here].

Children of Arie <Teunis> Cool and Elizabeth <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert were as follows:

60. i. Myndert <Arie> Cool was born 7 January 1725) [Tietje Van Schryver (died about 1786)].

61. ii. Frans <Arie> Cool was born 8 February 1729).

62. iii. Elizabeth <Arie> Cool DeWitt was born about 1733) (married 7 June 1753) {Peter}.

63. iv. Johanna <Arie> Cool was born 1741 at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York).

64. v. Catrina <Arie> Cool Knight {Richard}.

\+ 65. vi. Annatje <Arie> Cool Roosa/Ver Valen (Rn=73731), who was born about 1721 and married Abraham <Evert> Roosa (Rn=73730).

15. Cornelius <Myndert> Van Der Bogart (Rn=74171), who was born 1686 at Albany, Albany County, New York and died before March 1723 at 37 years of age.

He married about 1725 Magdalena <Johannes> Westvaal Van Der Bogart/DeVeaux (Rn=66535), who was born September 1705 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New York;
daughter of Johannes <Juriaen> Westvaal (Rn=13585) and Marritje <Jacob> Cool Westvaal (Rn=13586).

First Residence- Albany, Albany County, New York. Source [RootsWeb: WorldConnect: db=ppfha1]

Child of Cornelius <Myndert> Van Der Bogart and Magdalena <Johannes> Westvaal was as follows:

66. i. Daniel <Cornelius> Van Der Bogart was born 1726 in Kingston, Ulster County, New York).

16. Claes <Frans> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=5307), who was born 1670.

He married 31 December 1699 Barbara <Takel> Heemstraat Van Der Bogaert (Rn=11629), a daughter of Takel <Dirck> Heemstraat (Rn=11591) and Marritje <Jan Cornelisz> Vyselaar Heemstraat (Rn=50462).

Baptized on 1670. First Residence- Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York. Note [Claes Van Der Bogaert taken to Canada by Indians after the Schenectady massacre and returned]. Source [Schenectady Genesis by Susan J Staffa 2004
page 45, 88]

Children of Claes <Frans> Van Der Bogaert and Barbara <Takel> Heemstraat were as follows:

67. i. Anna <Claes> Van Der Bogaert Lighthall was born 1700) {Abraham}.

+ 68. ii. Frans <Claes> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=11630), who was born August 1703 and married Hester <Abraham> Groot Van Der Bogaert (Rn=57666).

+ 69. iii. Marritje <Claes> Van Der Bogart Veeder (Rn=51578), who was born October 1705 and married Pieter <Peter> Veeder (Rn=16795).

+ 70. iv. Margrietje <Claes> Van Der Bogaert Vedder (Rn=12810), who was born February 1709 and married Alexander <Albert> Vedder (Rn=12808).

71. v. Jellistje <Claes> Van Der Bogaert Hall was born 1711) {Johannes}.

72. vi. Sarah <Claes> Van Der Bogaert Vedder was born 1714) {Arent}.

+ 73. vii. Takerus <Claes> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=11631), who was born March 1717 and married Neeltje <Arnout> De Graaf Van Der Bogaert (Rn=22629).

+ 74. viii. Claes <Claes> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=11632), who was born June 1723 and married Rachel <Joseph> Yates Van Der Bogaert (Rn=57667).

+ 75. ix. Sara <Claes> Van Der Bogaert Vedder (Rn=21162), who was born February 1714 and married Arent <Albert> Vedder (Rn=21161).

17. Tjerck <Frans> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=5373), who was born about 1685.

He married Margrietje <Harman> Vedder Van Der Bogaert/Peek (Rn=21165), who was born April 1694 at Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York and died
before May 1781 at 87 years of age, a daughter of Harman <Harman> Vedder (Rn=21151) and Margrietje <Jacques> Van Slyck Bradt/Vedder (Rn=15582). Source [The Van Voorhees Family by Albert L Stokes 1984 page] Source [Vader Genealogy by Elgin
Vader 2004 at http://threeriversshms/vaderexpand.htm]

Children of Tjerck <Frans> Van Der Bogaert and Margrietje <Harman> Vedder were as follows:

76. i. Frans <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert was born 1717).

77. ii. Margariet <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert was born 1718).

+ 78. iii. Harmanus Frans <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=11633), who was born July 1721 and married Catrina <Daniel> Van Antwerp Van Der Bogaert (Rn=16772).

79. iv. Helena <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert Collins was born 1721) {Richard}.

+ 80. v. Nicholas <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=11634), who was born May 1723 and married Arriantje <Arent> Schermerhorn Van Der Bogaert (Rn=70011).

81. vi. Annatje <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert Nixon {?}.

82. vii. Catrina <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert Calvin was born 1725) {?}.

83. viii. Agnietje <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert Nixon was born 1726) {Thomas}.

+ 84. ix. Sophia <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert Voorhees (Rn=27620), who was born December 1726 and married Peter <Jan> Voorhees (Rn=27616).

85. x. Geertruy <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert was born 1729).

+ 86. xi. Hester <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert Vedder (Rn=71635) and married Albert <Johannes> Vedder (Rn=71634).

Generation 4

18. Helena <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert Rynders (Rn=72026), who was born 1707 at Albany, Albany County, New York.

She married Johannes <Herman> Rynders (Rn=72027), who was born 1703 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York, a son of Herman <Herman> Reynders (Rn=13532) and Tryntje <Jan> Oosteroom Reynders (Rn=13528).

First Residence- Albany, Albany County, New York. Second Residence- Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York. Third Residence- Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York.

Children of Johannes <Herman> Rynders and Helena <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert were as follows:

87. i. Tryntje <Johannes> Rynders was born 1735 at Fishkill).

88. ii. Helena <Johannes> Rynders was born 1737 at Fishkill).

89. iii. Neeltje <Johannes> Rynders was born 1740 at Poughkeepsie).

90. iv. Jacob <Johannes> Rynders was born 1741 at Poughkeepsie).

23. Pieter <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=44187), who was born November 1722 at Marbletown, Ulster County, New York and died 06 January 1807 at 85 years of age.

He married about 1765 at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York Elizabeth <William> Tietsvoort Westvaal/Van Der Bogaert (Rn=44184), who was born July 1733 at Machackemeck, Orange County, New York, a daughter of William
<Stephanus> Tietsvoort (Rn=72005) and Sara <Jacob> Decker Tietsvoort (Rn=72006).

Baptized on 20 November 1722. First Residence- Marbletown, Ulster County, New York. Second Residence- Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. Source [The Hegeman Family of New Netherland by John Blythe Dobson 15 June 2002]

Children of Pieter <Myndert> Van Der Bogaert and Elizabeth <William> Tietsvoort were as follows:

91. i. John <Pieter> Van De Bogart was baptized 1 December 1765 in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York).

+ 92. ii. Cornelius <Pieter> Van De Bogart (Rn=44185), who was born about 1764 and married Sarah <Petrus> Freer Van De Bogart (Rn=44186).

27. Magdalena <Arie> Adriance Van Etten (Rn=78393), who was born about March 1724 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York.

She married Petrus <Johannes> Van Etten (Rn=78394), who was born September 1726 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York, a son of Johannes De Hooges <Pieter> Van Etten (Rn=42405) and Rebecca <Pieter> Ostrander Van Etten (Rn=42404).

Baptized on 15 March 1724. Source [RootsWeb: WorldConnect: db=virginia39]

Children of Petrus <Johannes> Van Etten and Magdalena <Arie> Adriance were as follows:

93. i. Johannes De Hooges <Petrus> Van Etten was baptized 2 March 1752 in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York).

94. ii. Catrina <Petrus> Van Etten was born 29 November 1753).

95. iii. Alida <Petrus> Van Etten was born 30 November 1755).

96. iv. Arie <Petrus> Van Etten was born 17 February 1760).

97. v. Annatje <Petrus> Van Etten was born 8 February 1760).

98. vi. Elizabeth <Petrus> Van Etten was born 16 August 1763).

99. vii. William <Petrus> Van Etten was baptized 7 February 1768).

28. Rachel <Arie> Adriance Winne (Rn=51717), who was born September 1724 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New York.

She married 12 January 1753 at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York Johannes <Pieter> Winne (Rn=18042), who was born May 1729 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New
York, a son of Pieter <Pieter> Winne (Rn=10248) and Antje <Frederick> Merkal Winne (Rn=50593).

Baptized on 21 September 1724. Religion 1- Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New York. First Residence- Kingston, Ulster County, New York. Second Residence- Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York. Third Residence
Saugerties, Ulster County, New York. Source [Ackerman-Carhart and Related Families by Bruce E Ackerman 1991 929.273 Ac57ab page 122]

Children of Johannes <Pieter> Winne and Rachel <Arie> Adriance were as follows:

100. i. Catharina <Johannes> Winne was born 1754).

101. ii. Annatje <Johannes> Winne was born 1756).

102. iii. Pieter <Johannes> Winne (Rn=18043), who was born December 1760 at Kaatabaan (Saugerties), Ulster County, New York.

He married first, 14 June 1781 Sara <?> Wolven Winne and married second, 23 April 1797 Grietje <?> Wolven Winne.

Baptized on 27 December 1760. First Residence- Kaatabaan (Saugerties), Ulster County, New York.

103. iv. Johannes <Johannes> Winne was born January 1763).

104. v. Grietje <Johannes> Winne was baptized 19 April 1768).

105. vi. Cornelis <Johannes> Winne was baptized 20 August 1770) [Elizabeth Bush].

106. vii. Rachel <Johannes> Winne was baptized 5 September 1775).

33. Annatje <Arie> Adriance Lewis (Rn=66818).

She married 29 August 1753 at Rhinebeck Flatts, Dutchess County, New York Johannes <Gerardus> Lewis (Rn=16015), who was born 15 May 1729 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York, a son of Gerardus <Leonard> Lewis (Rn=16002) and Rachel
<Jacob> Kip Lewis (Rn=9560).

First Residence- Rhinebeck Flatts, Dutchess County, New York. Source [Descendants of Albert and Arent Andriessen Bradt by Cynthia B Biasca 929.273 B729bc Supplement page 12]

Children of Johannes <Gerardus> Lewis and Annatje <Arie> Adriance were as follows:

107. i. Hendricus <Johannes> Lewis was born 1754).

108. ii. Rochetty <Johannes> Lewis was born 1756).

109. iii. Barent <Johannes> Lewis was born 1758).

110. iv. Catrina <Johannes> Lewis was born 1760).

111. v. William <Johannes> Lewis was born 15 September 1762 and died 5 October 1836) (married 10 mar 1791) [Francyntje Duk was born 2 February 1772)].

112. vi. Jacob <Johannes> Lewis was born 1764).

113. vii. Gradus <Johannes> Lewis was born 1769).

114. viii. Henry <Johannes> Lewis.

115. ix. Magdalena <Johannes> Lewis.

35. Margrietje <Arie> Adriance Winne (Rn=60233), who was born January 1737 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New York.

She married Matthew <Pieter> Winne (Rn=60232), who was born about 1739 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York, a son of Pieter <Pieter> Winne (Rn=10248) and Antje <Frederick> Merkal Winne (Rn=50593).

Baptized on 03 January 1737. Religion 1- Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New York. First Residence- Kingston, Ulster County, New York. Source [Ackerman-Carhart and Related Families by Bruce E Ackerman 1991 929.273
Ac57ab page 122]

Children of Matthew <Pieter> Winne and Margrietje <Arie> Adriance were as follows:

116. i. Laurents <Matthew> Winne was baptized 2 November 1755) [Annatje Chambers].

117. ii. Annatje <Matthew> Winne was baptized 16 April 1759).

118. iii. Grietje <Matthew> Winne Merkel {Johannes}.

36. Myndert <Johannes> Van Kleeck (Rn=18614), who was born February 1745 at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York and died 14 December 1799 at Coxsackie,
Greene County, New York at 54 years of age.

He married 02 July 1788 at New York City Cornelia <Henry> Livingston Van Kleeck (Rn=18547), who was born 29 September 1750 and died 14 February 1810 at New York City at 59 years of age, a daughter of Henry <Gilbert> Livingston
(Rn=18528) and Susanna <John> Conklin Livingston (Rn=6106).

Baptized on 02 February 1745. Religion 1- Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. First Residence- Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. Second Residence- Coxsackie, Greene County, New York. Source [Settlers
of the Beekman Patent, Dutchess County, New York by Frank J Doherty 1990 page 16]

Child of Myndert <Johannes> Van Kleeck and Cornelia <Henry> Livingston was as follows:

119. i. Henry <Myndert> Van Kleeck was born 1793 and died 1795).

45. Suster <Pieter> Viele Van Guysling (Rn=43032), who was born April 1705 and was baptized at Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York.

She married Myndert <Elias> Van Guysling (Rn=41767), a son of Elias <?> Van Guysling (Gyseling) (Rn=16642) and Tryntje <Claes> Van Voorhout Van Guysling/Haal (Rn=15461).

Baptized on 29 April 1705. First Residence- Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York. Source [The Truax/Truex Genealogy Project by Jennifer Smith and Anita B Bradford 929.273 T761sj page 21] Source [A Compendium of Mabie Research by Robert
Mutrie 1986 page 20] Source [The Van Slyke Family in America by Lorine M Schulze 1996 page 13]

Children of Myndert <Elias> Van Guysling and Suster <Pieter> Viele were as follows:

+ 120. i. Catherine <Myndert> Van Guysling Bradt (Rn=41766), who was born September 1722 and married Samuel <Arent> Bradt (Rn=41765).

121. ii. Elias <Myndert> Van Guysling (died 5 September 1802) [Elizabeth Quackenbosch].

122. iii. Jacob <Myndert> Van Guysling was born 18 January 1735 and died 19 November 1803) [Jannetje Feling].

+ 123. iv. Bregje <Myndert> Van Guysling Van Vranken (Rn=81129), who was born May 1741 and married Gerrit <Ryckert> Van Vranken (Rn=67950).

124. v. Pieter <Myndert> Van Guysling (Rn=12756), who was born 22 January 1744 and died 20 November 1824 at 80 years of age.

He married first, 26 May 1772 Maria <Ryer> Schermerhorn Van Guysling (Rn=73943), who was born 07 November 1752, a daughter of Ryer <Jan> Schermerhorn (Rn=14799) and Maria <Ryckert> Van Vranken Schermerhorn

(Rn=28724) and married second, about 1773 Anna <Caleb> Beck Van Guysling (Rn=12751), who was born October 1748 and died 22 November 1827 at 79 years of age, a daughter of Caleb <Caleb> Beck Attorney (Rn=15829)
and Elizabeth <Abraham> Truax Beck (Rn=12750).

First Residence- Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York. Source [The Truax/Truex Genealogy Project by Jennifer Smith and Anita B Bradford 929.273 T761sj page 21]

+ 125. vi. Jacomyntje <Myndert> Guysling Schermerhorn (Rn=73911) and married Arent <Jacob> Schermerhorn (Rn=73910).

46. Myndert <Pieter> Viele (Rn=32986), who was born June 1708 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New York and died 1786 at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York at 78
years of age.

He married first, about 1728 at Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York Neeltje <Barent> Van Kleeck Viele (Rn=68754), who was born May 1710 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch
Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New York and died before 1740 at 30 years of age, a daughter of Barent <Baltus> Van Kleeck Colonel (Rn=51978) and Antoinette <Michiel> Parmentier Van Kleeck (Rn=8437) and married second,
December 1740 at Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York Rebecca <Damen> Parmentier Viele (Rn=8262), who was born 12 February 1718 at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York and died before 1728 at 9
years of age, a daughter of Damen <Michiel> Parmentier (Rn=38638) and Helena <Willem> Tietsvoort Parmentier (Rn=65082).

Baptized on 20 June 1708. Religion 1- Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New York. Religion 2- Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. First Residence- Kingston, Ulster County, New York.
Second Residence- Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. Source [Record: April 2007 page 92] Source [RootsWeb: WorldConnect: db=ppfha1]

Children of Myndert <Pieter> Viele and Neeltje <Barent> Van Kleeck were as follows:

126. i. Annatje <Myndert> Viele Harris was born about 1730 and died 13 March 1780 in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York) (married 2 January 1748) {Joseph <William> was baptized 15 October 1727)}.

127. ii. Barent <Myndert> Viele was born 17 March 1731 in New York City) (married 25 May 1753) [Elizabeth Masten was born about 1732)].

+ 128. iii. Peter <Myndert> Viele (Rn=85982), who was born about 1732 and married Neeltje <Baltus> Van Kleeck Viele (Rn=85983).

Children of Myndert <Pieter> Viele and Rebecca <Damen> Parmentier were as follows:

129. i. Rebecca <Myndert> Viele Masten was born about 1741) (married about 1760) {Aert <Cornelius> was born about 1740)}.

130. ii. Helena <Myndert> Viele Middagh was born about 1742 in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York) (married 1780) {Jacobus <Aert> was born about 1741)}.

+ 131. iii. Baltus <Myndert> Viele (Rn=64666) and married Hepsibah (Nancy) <?> Losee Viele (Rn=64672).

132. iv. Jannetje <Myndert> Viele Parmentier {Josiah}.

133. v. Bartholomew <Myndert> Viele [Catherine Losee].

49. Luster <Pieter> Viele Rynders (Rn=72028).

She married Jan <Herman> Rynders (Rn=72029), who was born 1707 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York, a son of Herman <Herman> Reynders (Rn=13532) and Tryntje <Jan> Oosteroom Reynders (Rn=13528).

Child of Jan <Herman> Rynders and Luster <Pieter> Viele was as follows:

134. i. Petrus <Jacob> Rynders was born 1737 at Fishkill).

50. Jannetje <Pieter> Viele Fleglaar (Rn=70921), who was born February 1716 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New York.

She married Simon <Zacharias> Fleglaar (Rn=70920), who was born February 1714 at West Camp, Ulster County, New York, a son of Zacharias <?> Fleglaar (Rn=70922) and Anna Elizabeth <?> Schout Fleglaar (Rn=70923).

Baptized on 08 February 1716. Religion 1- Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New York. First Residence- Kingston, Ulster County, New York. Source [Burhans Genealogy by Samuel Burhans Junior 1894 page 32]

Children of Simon <Zacharias> Fleglaar and Jannetje <Pieter> Viele were as follows:

+ 135. i. Peter <Simon> Flagler (Rn=70924), who was born February 1745 and married Maria <?> Ostrom Flagler (Rn=70925).

+ 136. ii. Hannah <Simon> Flagler Voorhees (Rn=49571), who was born 1747 and married Henry <Coert> Voorhees (Rn=23778).

137. iii. Elizabeth <Simon> Flagler Burhans (Rn=70929), who was born 20 January 1778 and died 20 March 1855 at 77 years of age.

She married 08 July 1798 at Saugerties, Ulster County, New York David <Petrus> Burhans (Rn=70928), who was born at New Hackensack, Dutchess County, New York and died 31 March 1834, a son of Petrus <Johannes>
Burhans (Rn=70902) and Annatje <Willem> Sypher Burhans (Rn=70903). Source [Burhans Genealogy by Samuel Burhans Junior 1894 page 32]

51. Cornelius <Pieter> Viele (Rn=44181), who was born June 1718 at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York and died after 1769 at 51 years of age.

He married first, December 1740 at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York Rachel <?> Swartwout Viele (Rn=43029), who was born about 1720 at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York and married second, 08 February 1774 at
Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York Arriantje <Frans> Hegeman Parmentier/Viele (Rn=38636), who was born about 1720 and died after 1778 at 58 years of age, a daughter of Frans <Hendrick> Hegeman (Rn=8890)
and Antje <Hendrick> Ruttgert Hegeman (Rn=8891).

Baptized on 11 June 1718. Religion 1- Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. First Residence- Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. Source [The Hegeman Family of New Netherland by John Blythe Dobson 15 June
2002]

Children of Cornelius <Pieter> Viele and Rachel <?> Swartwout were as follows:

+ 138. i. Simon <Cornelius> Viele (Rn=44197) and married Neeltje <Michael> Parmentier Viele (Rn=44196).

+ 139. ii. Myndert <Cornelius> Viele (Rn=38652) and married Johannah <Michiel> Parmentier Viele (Rn=38653).

+ 140. iii. Maria <Cornelius> Viele Lewis (Rn=28793) and married Leonard <Barent> Lewis (Rn=16029).

+ 141. iv. Jacobus <Cornelius> Viele (Rn=19930), who was born 1761 and married Catherine <Pieter> Parmentier Viele (Rn=62483).

Cornelius <Pieter> Viele and Arriantje <Frans> Hegeman did not have any children by this marriage.

54. Neeltje <Pieter> Parmentier De Lange (Rn=57277).

She married November 1738 at Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York Lourens <Frans> De Lange (Rn=21313), who was born May 1713 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church,
Kingston, Ulster County, New York, a son of Frans <Arie> De Lange (Rn=21705) and Marritje <Nicholas> Van Schaick De Lange (Rn=50236). Source [Record: January 1970 page 1] Source [Record: April 2007 page 200]

Children of Lourens <Frans> De Lange and Neeltje <Pieter> Parmentier were as follows:

+ 142. i. Peter <Lourens> De Lange (Rn=21317) and married Rachel <Isaac> Lewis De Lange (Rn=21316).

+ 143. ii. Elizabeth <Lourens> De Lange Lewis (Rn=21314) and married Jacobus <Isaac> Lewis (Rn=21315).

65. Annatje <Arie> Cool Roosa/Ver Valen (Rn=73731), who was born about 1721.

She married first, 08 September 1738 at Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New York Abraham <Evert> Roosa (Rn=73730), who was born November 1721 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York, a son of Evert <Arie> Roosa
(Rn=10243) and Tietje <Jacob> Van Etten Roosa (Rn=14308) and married second, Moses <?> Ver Valen.

Note [Annatje Cool Roosa's second marriage is uncertain]. Source [The Van Etten Family of America by Leslie J Van Etten 1972 page 2]

Children of Abraham <Evert> Roosa and Annatje <Arie> Cool were as follows:

+ 144. i. Rachel <Abraham> Roosa Sparks (Rn=86709), who was born about 1739 and married George <?> Sparks (Rn=86710).

145. ii. Arie <Abraham> Roosa was born 1744).

+ 146. iii. Catharina <Abraham> Roosa Van Keuren (Rn=86711), who was born 1745 and married Benjamin <Henricus> Van Keuren (Rn=86712).

147. iv. Aldert <Abraham> Roosa was born 1747 and died before 1751).

148. v. Lea <Abraham> Roosa was born 1748).

149. vi. Aldert <Abraham> Roosa was born 1751).

150. vii. Blandina <Abraham> Roosa was born 1756).

151. viii. Marritje <Abraham> Roosa was born 1762).

Moses <?> Ver Valen and Annatje <Arie> Cool did not have any children by this marriage.

68. Frans <Claes> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=11630), who was born August 1703 at Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York and died 19 May 1775 at Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York at 72 years of age.

He married 08 November 1726 Hester <Abraham> Groot Van Der Bogaert (Rn=57666), who was born April 1701 at Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York;
daughter of Abraham <Symon> Groot (Rn=9665) and Hester <Harmen> Visscher Groot (Rn=12706).

Baptized on 22 August 1703. First Residence- Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York. Source [Schenectady Genesis by Susan J Staffa 2004 page 362]

Children of Frans <Claes> Van Der Bogaert and Hester <Abraham> Groot were as follows:

152. i. Claes <Frans> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=69396), who was born 1727 and died before 1761 at 34 years of age.

He married 08 August 1752 Rachel <Joseph> Yates Van Der Bogaert/Barheyt (Rn=49415), who was born May 1732 and died 03 August 1809 at 77 years of age, a daughter of Joseph <Christoffel> Yates (Rn=67938) and Eva
<Jellis> Fonda Yates (Rn=58302). Source [Schenectady Genesis by Susan J Staffa 2004 page 362]

153. ii. Abraham <Frans> Van Der Bogaert was born December 1732 in Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York).

154. iii. Hester <Frans> Van Der Bogaert Vedder was born December 1732 and died 12 May 1813 in Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York) {Albert}.

69. Marritje <Claes> Van Der Bogart Veeder (Rn=51578), who was born October 1705.

She married 21 January 1732 Pieter <Peter> Veeder (Rn=16795), who was born June 1709 at Albany, Albany County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, Albany, Albany County, New York, a son of Peter <Simon> Veeder (Rn=63480)
and Neeltje <Claes> Van Der Volgen Veeder (Rn=71617).

Baptized on 28 October 1705. First Residence- Normans Kill, Albany County, New York. Second Residence- Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York. Source [Vader Genealogy by Elgin Vader 2004 at http://threeriversshms/vaderexpand.htm]

Children of Pieter <Peter> Veeder and Marritje <Claes> Van Der Bogart were as follows:

+ 155. i. Neeltje <Pieter> Veeder Vrooman (Rn=41859), who was born 25 May 1732 and married Hendrick <Hendrick> Vrooman (Rn=41860).

+ 156. ii. Claes <Pieter> Veeder (Rn=71664), who was born 03 February 1734 and married Catarina <Johannes> Van Eps Veeder (Rn=71665).

+ 157. iii. Maria <Pieter> Veeder Hall (Rn=16796), who was born August 1735 and married William <Nicholas> Hall (Rn=16794).

+ 158. iv. Margaret <Pieter> Veeder Van Eps (Rn=64362), who was born March 1737 and married Abraham <Johannes> Van Eps (Rn=45930).

159. v. Pieter <Pieter> Veeder was baptized 14 June 1740 ay Albany and died young).

160. vi. Anna <Pieter> Veeder was baptized 25 April 1742 at Albany).

+ 161. vii. Catrina <Pieter> Veeder Van Slyck (Rn=62931), who was born April 1744 and married Cornelius <Peter> Van Slyck (Rn=41836).

+ 162. viii. Pieter Symon <Pieter> Veeder (Rn=41800), who was born December 1746 and married Maria <Harmanus> Van Slyck Veeder (Rn=41801).

+ 163. ix. Frans <Pieter> Veeder (Rn=71726), who was born 27 August 1749 and married Maria <Pieter> Bosie Veeder (Rn=71725).

70. Margrietje <Claes> Van Der Bogaert Vedder (Rn=12810), who was born February 1709.

She married 26 December 1736 at Reformed Dutch Church, Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York Alexander <Albert> Vedder (Rn=12808), who was born 10 October 1708 at Albany, Albany County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch
Church, Albany, Albany County, New York and died October 1780 at 71 years of age, a son of Albert <Harman> Vedder (Rn=12809) and Maria <Johannes> Glen Vedder (Rn=12632).

Baptized on 09 February 1709. First Residence- Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York. Source [The Vedder Family in America by Edwin H Vedder 1985]

Children of Alexander <Albert> Vedder and Margrietje <Claes> Van Der Bogaert were as follows:

+ 164. i. Albert <Alexander> Vedder (Rn=52226), who was born 17 March 1737 and married Neeltje <Willem> Bancker Vedder (Rn=52227).

165. ii. Sara <Alexander> Vedder was born 1740 and died young).

166. iii. Maria <Alexander> Vedder was born 1743).

167. iv. Anna <Alexander> Vedder was born 1745).

168. v. Nicholaas <Alexander> Vedder was born 1748 and died 1808).

+ 169. vi. Sarah <Alexander> Vedder Truax (Rn=12807), who was born November 1751 and married Abraham <Isaac> Truax (Rn=12800).

73. Takerus <Claes> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=11631), who was born March 1717 and died 1799 at 82 years of age.

He married 02 February 1744 Neeltje <Arnout> De Graaf Van Der Bogaert (Rn=22629), who was born about 1722, a daughter of Arnout <Claes> De Graaf (Rn=12760) and Arriantje <Claes> Van Der Volgen De Graaf/Vedder (Rn=21181).

Baptized on 23 March 1717. First Residence- Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York. Source [RootsWeb: WorldConnect: Van Eps Family of Schenectady, New York by Channon Moon 2004]

Children of Takerus <Claes> Van Der Bogaert and Neeltje <Arnout> De Graaf were as follows:

+ 170. i. Adriana <Takerus> Van Der Bogaert Schermerhorn (Rn=62676), who was born 15 September 1745 and married Bernardus Freeman <Jan> Schermerhorn (Rn=14803).

+ 171. ii. Nicholas <Takerus> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=46816), who was born February 1748 and married Elizabeth <Isaac> Marselis Van Der Bogaert (Rn=60101).

172. iii. Margrietje <Takerus> Van Der Bogaert Vedder was born 1750) {Philip}.

173. iv. Johannes <Takerus> Van Der Bogaert was born 1753).

74. Claes <Claes> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=11632), who was born June 1723.

He married 08 August 1752 Rachel <Joseph> Yates Van Der Bogaert (Rn=57667).

Baptized on 11 June 1723.

Children of Claes <Claes> Van Der Bogaert and Rachel <Joseph> Yates were as follows:

+ 174. i. Annatje <Claes> Van Der Bogaert Lighthall (Rn=68527), who was born about 1753 and married Abraham <William> Lighthall (Rn=68526).

175. ii. Frans <Claes> Van Der Bogaert was born 1755).

176. iii. Joseph <Claes> Van Der Bogaert was born 1756) [Rachel Pieterson].

177. iv. Claes <Claes> Van Der Bogaert was born 1759).

75. Sara <Claes> Van Der Bogaert Vedder (Rn=21162), who was born February 1714 and died 17 March 1757 at 43 years of age.

She married 24 June 1738 Arent <Albert> Vedder (Rn=21161), who was born 25 October 1714 at Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York and died 07
March 1792 at 77 years of age, a son of Albert <Harman> Vedder (Rn=12809) and Maria <Johannes> Glen Vedder (Rn=12632).

Baptized on 28 February 1714. First Residence- Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York. Second Residence- Hoffman's Ferry, Saratoga County, New York. Source [The Vedder Family in America by Edwin H Vedder 1985] Source [The Ancestry of
William Vrooman by Richard Brenneman 1979 page 60]

Children of Arent <Albert> Vedder and Sara <Claes> Van Der Bogaert were as follows:

+ 178. i. Maria <Arent> Vedder Schermerhorn (Rn=62675), who was born 1738 and married Jacob <Jan> Schermerhorn (Rn=14802).

179. ii. Albert <Arent> Vedder was born 1740).

+ 180. iii. Nicholas <Arent> Vedder (Rn=46514), who was born 1743 and married ? <?> ? Vedder (Rn=64815).

+ 181. iv. Catharina <Arent> Vedder Toll (Rn=74018), who was born 1745 and married Johannes Simon> Toll (Rn=74016).

182. v. Alexander <Arent> Vedder was born 1745).

183. vi. Johannes <Arent> Vedder was born 1748 and died young).

184. vii. Johannes <Arent> Vedder was born 1750).

185. viii. Frans <Arent> Vedder was born 1753).

78. Harmanus Frans <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=11633), who was born July 1721.

He married 18 May 1745 Catrina <Daniel> Van Antwerp Van Der Bogaert (Rn=16772), who was born 12 February 1727, a daughter of Daniel <Daniel> Van Antwerpen (Rn=12653) and Arriantje <Gerrit> Veeder Van Antwerpen (Rn=16851).

Baptized on 21 July 1721. Source [Vader Genealogy by Elgin Vader 2004 at http://threeriversshms/vaderexpand.htm]

Children of Harmanus Frans <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert and Catrina <Daniel> Van Antwerp were as follows:

186. i. Margriet <Harmanus> Van Der Bogaert was born 1745 and died young).

187. ii. Margriete <Harmanus> Van Der Bogaert was born 1746 and died young).

188. iii. Margrieta <Harmanus> Van Der Bogaert was born 1749).

189. iv. Adriana <Harmanus> Van Der Bogaert was born 1751).

190. v. Adriaantje <Harmanus> Van Der Bogaert was born 1752).

+ 191. vi. Margariet <Harmanus> Van Der Bogaert Kettelhuyn/Williams (Rn=16849), who was born July 1755 and married Adam <Joachim> Kettelhuyn (Rn=16933).

192. vii. Nicholas <Harmanus> Van Der Bogaert was born 1757).

80. Nicholas <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert (Rn=11634), who was born May 1723 and died 1758 at 35 years of age.

He married first, 09 January 1748 at Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York Arriantje <Arent> Schermerhorn Van Der Bogaert (Rn=70011), who was born 1719 and died before July 1753 at 34 years of age, a daughter of Arent
<Reyer> Schermerhorn (Rn=14804) and Annatje <Douwe> Fonda Schermerhorn (Rn=27297) and married second, 29 July 1753 Anna <Jacobus> Van Vorst Van Der Bogaert (Rn=28580), a daughter of Jacobus <Jellis> Van Vorst (Rn=46870) and
Anna <Caleb> Beck Van Vorst (Rn=46871).

Baptized on 11 May 1723. Source [RootsWeb: WorldConnect: db=moon00]

Nicholas <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert and Arriantje <Arent> Schermerhorn did not have any children by this marriage.

Children of Nicholas <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert and Anna <Jacobus> Van Vorst were as follows:

193. i. Tjerk <Nicholas> Van Der Bogaert was born 1754).

194. ii. Frans <Nicholas> Van Der Bogaert was born 1755).

195. iii. Rachel <Nicholas> Van Der Bogaert was born 1757).

196. iv. Margarita <Nicholas> Van Der Bogaert was born 1758).

84. Sophia <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert Voorhees (Rn=27620), who was born December 1726 at Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York and died 1780 at 54 years of age.

She married November 1750 at New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey Peter <Jan> Voorhees (Rn=27616), who was born 25 January 1718 at New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey and was baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, New
Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey and died 1780 at Conewago Colony, Adams County, Pennsylvania at 61 years of age, a son of Jan <Jan> Voorhees (Rn=6219) and Neeltje <Pieter> Nevius Voorhees (Rn=6379).

Baptized on 24 December 1726. Religion 1- Reformed Dutch Church, Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York. Religion 2- Reformed Dutch Church, New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Religion 3- Reformed Dutch Church, Six Mile Run, Somerset County, New Jersey. First Residence- Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York. Second Residence- New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Third Residence- Conewago, Adams County, Pennsylvania. Fourth Residence- Kentucky in 1780. Source [The Van

Voorhees Family by Albert L Stokes 1984 page] Source [Van Voorhees Nieusbrief: 2001 Volume 19 Number 2 page 17] Source [email from Larry Voreis 17 March 2003 voreis@greenville.infi.net]

Children of Peter <Jan> Voorhees and Sophia <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert were as follows:

+ 197. i. Jacobus <Peter> Voorhees (Rn=23884), who was born March 1751 and married Maria <John> Doty Voorhees (Rn=37457).

+ 198. ii. Margrietje <Peter> Voorhees Parsell (Rn=48111), who was born April 1753 and married Peter <Richard> Parsell (Rn=57638).

199. iii. Neeltje <Peter> Voorhees (Rn=48351), who was born June 1756.

Baptized on 26 June 1756. Source [The Van Voorhees Family by Albert L Stokes 1984 page] Source [Joannes Nevius and His Descendants by A V D Honeyman 1900 page 527] Source [The Van Voorhees Family in America by Florence A Christoph 2000 page 106]

+ 200. iv. John <Peter> Voorhees (Rn=32672), who was born 18 December 1758 and married Rachel <Francis> Montfort Voris (Rn=21385).

201. v. Christina <Peter> Voorhees (Rn=48352), who was born about 1760. Source [The Van Voorhees Family by Albert L Stokes 1984 page] Source [Van Voorhees Nieusbrief: 2001 Volume 19 Number 2 page 17] Source [email from Larry Voreis 17 March 2003 voreis@greenville.infi.net]

202. vi. Jannetje <Peter> Voorhees was born about 1762).

+ 203. vii. Francis <Peter> Voorhees (Rn=37460), who was born 1766 and married Catharine <Francis> Montfort Voorhees (Rn=32670).

+ 204. viii. Peter <Peter> Voorhees (Rn=37458), who was born 17 November 1768 and married Elizabeth (Betsy) <?> Hencely Voorhees (Rn=36184).

+ 205. ix. Helena <Peter> Voorhees Gregory (Rn=45209), who was born September 1771 and married Richard <?> Gregory (Rn=57724).

+ 206. x. Abraham <Peter> Voorhees (Rn=45207), who was born 1772 and married Elizabeth <?> Downey Voorhees (Rn=45211).

86. Hester <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert Vedder (Rn=71635) and died 12 May 1813.

She married 30 October 1756 Albert <Johannes> Vedder (Rn=71634), who was born 27 July 1730 and died 18 November 1805 at 75 years of age, a son of Johannes <Albert> Vedder (Rn=16810) and Maria <Peter> Veeder Vedder (Rn=21183).

Source [Vader Genealogy by Elgin Vader 2004 at http://threeriversshms/vaderexpand.htm]

Child of Albert <Johannes> Vedder and Hester <Tjerck> Van Der Bogaert was as follows:

207. i. Neeltje <Albert> Vedder Van Vorst (Rn=72213), who was born 03 May 1767.

She married Jochem <Johannes> Van Vorst (Rn=72212), who was born 1765, a son of Johannes <Jacobus> Van Vorst (Rn=72208) and Sarah <Joachim> Kettelhuyn Van Vorst (Rn=72209). Source [RootsWeb: WorldConnect: db=moon00]

[https://sites.rootsweb.com/~rclarke/page1/vderboga.htm]

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ARTS & CULTURE

New Amsterdam's Gay Scene: The Queer Case of Harmen van den Bogaert in Early NYC

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SEPTEMBER 15 2015

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A redrawn version of the 1664 Castello map of New Amsterdam. Image via Wikimedia Commons

In his book, *The Island at the Center of the World*, author Russell Shorto argues that New York City's open, tolerant and multicultural society is directly linked to its origins as the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam. The mix of men with different languages, colors and practices in the mother country as well as their far flung colonies was deemed by the Dutch to be good for trade. Shorto labels this open-mindedness a "state policy of tolerance" – with one notable exception. Homosexuality was a crime throughout the Dutch empire. The punishment was death.

In 1632, the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam (which we're hosting a tour about) was centered on trade with the Indians for beaver pelts. Enter Harmen Myndersz van den Bogaert, a Dutchman, age 18. Listed as a barber-surgeon in the ship manifest of the *Unity*, Harmen's list of essential skills for the New World city included trimming beards and shaving. Other skills with razors and blades were bloodletting and amputations – a link with Peter Stuyvesant who would be the instrument of Harmen's demise.

Tour of The Remnants of Dutch New Amsterdam

Harmen's New Amsterdam was a fortified city confined to the southern tip of Manhattan island. Much of its business was conducted up the Hudson River at the trading post of Fort Orange and the city of Rennselaerwyk, established where the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers met (later Albany). But Harmen's life in the New World ran well beyond the physical and social confines of the Dutch colony.

The southern tip of Manhattan with Fort Amsterdam in 1626. Dutch ships arriving from Europe and Indian canoes with beaver pelts mingle in the harbor. Image via Wikimedia Commons

Shorto describes van den Bogaert as a man of action with many interests unique to the New World. In addition to his *bouwerie* or farm on Manhattan, he had an interest in a privateer, *La Garce*, that raided English ships in the Caribbean. He served as supply master to the

Dutch West India Company in New Amsterdam, and later at Fort Orange. In short, he was an intrepid New World colonist with varied enterprises and interests. Among those interests, was a fondness for men; specifically his slave, Tobias. The Dutch settlement on Manhattan received slaves from Africa as part of the cargo brought by Dutch merchant ships to the new colony.

A depiction of the city of New Amsterdam circa 1642 with slaves unloading cargo from ships. Image via Wikimedia Commons

In the autumn of 1634, Harmen, was found *in flagrante delicto* with Tobias. In a bid to escape certain punishment, Harmen and Tobias hit the road. Or, they would have, if one had existed. Instead, they fled to where there were no roads, no jails and no European laws against homosexuality. Indeed, there seems to have existed among the Native Americans an acceptance of homosexuality. Harmen and Tobias fled to Mohawk country, crossing untamed woodland in a bid for freedom.

The flight into the wilderness was their only chance for escape – and they might have had a shot at freedom. The woodlands and its inhabitants were known to Harmen. In the winter of 1634, he had been part of a Dutch mission negotiating with the Mohawk Indians for beaver pelts. It was a sensitive diplomatic mission in which the Dutch had to contend with competing French interests in the fur trade. The goal was to convince the Indians that the Dutch were better trading partners. It had worked.

Harmen van den Bogaert's 1634 journal of that winter mission has been preserved, and a translated by Charles Gehring of the New Netherland Institute, and is available today in print or as a Kindle edition. Gehring's translation was the inspiration for author/illustrator George O'Connor, who wrote a 140-page graphic novel based on Harmen van den Bogaert's journey into Mohawk territory.

Van den Bogaert describes Mohawk villages and their longhouses covered with elm bark inside picketed palisades. His journal relates how he and his companions were welcomed to one longhouse and given baked pumpkin, beans and venison. What else transpired, we can only guess. Shorto describes the journal as containing "a detailed list of Mohawk vocabulary words Harmen compiled." These include "man," "woman," "prostitute," "vagina," "phallus," "testicles," "to have intercourse" and "very beautiful." In a creepily prescient action, van den Bogaert also recorded the Mohawk phrases "When shall you return?" and "I do not know."

Now, van den Bogaert was returning to the Mohawk village as a hunted fugitive. Preceding *Dog the Bounty Hunter* by almost four hundred years, a woodsman named Hans Vos was dispatched to bring van den Bogaert and Tobias back to New Amsterdam to face Dutch justice. Vos cornered the fleeing men in a Mohawk longhouse. A shootout ensued and a fire, possibly set as a diversion, burned the longhouse and its contents. Van den Bogaert and Tobias were captured and brought back to the prison in Fort Orange.

A letter was sent to Peter Stuyvesant, the director-general of the West India Company who directed company business and dispensed justice in New Amsterdam. Stuyvesant had only set foot in Manhattan earlier that year– – more correctly, one foot and one wooden peg. He had vowed to act "like a father over his children" in his rule of the colony, though his own father was a strict Calvinist minister who viewed homosexuality as a sin.

A map showing Manhattan and Rensselaerwick linked by the Hudson River and perfectly situated for trade in beaver pelts in the Native Americans. Image via Wikimedia Commons.

Stuyvesant's reply was that he would stand in judgment of van den Bogaert at Fort Orange in the spring. Presumably he meant to make the journey from New Amsterdam via the company sloop when winter ice no longer froze the northern portions of the Hudson. Certain that the director-general would impose the death penalty, van den Bogaert and Tobias broke free from the Fort Orange prison, fleeing across the frozen Hudson River. Where today, the I-90 crosses the Hudson River, van den Bogaert fell through a hole in the ice and drowned. Tobias was recaptured. Van den Bogaert thus achieved the dubious

distinction of the first death in the Dutch colony due to sexual preference. (There were more to come.) Tobias' fate is unknown.

After his death, the Mohawks sent a delegation to the Dutch West India Company. The Indians demanded the Dutch make good on the loss of their longhouse and its supply of grain that had been lost to van den Bogaert's arson. Hopefully, this puts to rest the idea that the Indians had been duped into selling the Dutch the entire island of Manhattan for 24 dollars. They had a good grasp on the Dutch legal system and Stuyvesant ruled in their favor.

Van den Bogaert's Manhattan property, a *bouwerie* at about 47 Street and Second Avenue, was sold. The money was used to pay the company's debt to the Mohawks. As for Stuyvesant, we all know the story of the 1664 British take over of New Amsterdam and its rechristening as New York. Instead of returning in disgrace to Holland, Stuyvewant lived out his life on the island of Manhattan that came under British rule. He established a *bouwerie* in what is today, Greenwich Village, the spot where gay rights were born at the Stonewall Inn.

Peter Stuyvesant's bowery house. He died here at the age of 60 in 1672, after surrendering New Amsterdam to the English in 1664. Image via Wikimedia Commons.

In death, Stuyvesant is locked for eternity with the birth of gay rights. He is buried in Greenwich Village at St. Marks-in-the-Bowery Church. His epitaph, embedded in the foundation of the church, gets both his age and title (director-general, age 60) wrong. His restless ghost has allegedly been spotted numerous times over the years and is said to walk, thumping its wooden stump, on the floorboards of the church at night.

St. Marks-in-the-Bowery in the East Village houses New York City's oldest continuously used house of worship. It is rumored to be haunted by the ghost of Peter Stuyvesant.

Tour of The Remnants of Dutch New Amsterdam

Next, join us for our upcoming tour of the remnants of Dutch New Amsterdam, read about the Top Ten Secrets of New York City's Former Slave Market and The History of NYC Streets: Stuyvesant Street. Get in touch with the author @KimDramer.

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